Western Carolinian.

Printed and Published, once each week, By PHILO WHITE.

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TERMS.

The terms of the Western Carolinian are, $3 per annum—or $2 50, *if paid in advance*.....but payment in advance will be required from all subscribers at a distance, who are unknown to the Editor, unless some responsible person of his acquaintance guarantees the payment.

No paper discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor) until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one.

All letters addressed to the Editor, must be *post-paid*, or they may not be attended to.

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Extract of a letter from Raleigh.

"I am afraid nothing will be done to amend the Judiciary System, relative to Equity business; and as the Circuit courts have no time to try Equity causes, I suppose they will all finally come here to the Supreme court for adjudication. This is a horrid state of things for the back country. Without the aid of counsel acquainted with the cause; with the high fees of counsel here; with the great expense of attending the court at this place, and the uncertainty of a trial when they get here,—the situation of the western people is deplorable. They had just as well draw straws for their rights,—or what would be much better than either, they had better *arbitrate* all the causes sent here for trial."

—

The above is an extract from a letter of a highly respected and venerable member of the Legislature of North Carolina, to one of his constituents. I have taken it as a text from which it is my present intention to address a few numbers to my fellow citizens on the subject of a Convention. Three or four years ago, every man in the Western section of the State felt his dearest interest involved in this question, and every man felt as he ought. Considerable progress was made towards this "consummation devoutly to be wished for." The East had found our energy and our determined perseverance to be such, that, after a trial of more than twenty years to obtain an act of mere justice from them, their fears yielded what their unjust policy had withheld; and in the memorable session of 1821, they suffered a division of the county of Rowan. What was their object? To lull to sleep the jealousy of the West? By conceding a little, to retain unmolested their present abominable and nefarious ascendancy over us? That legislature treated us with seeming justice and moderation; but their successors have "chastised us with scorpions." I shall never forget the unguarded expression of a leading member of that Legislature which divided the county of Rowan, who voted against the division: "that although it was an act of justice, yet it was bad policy." Nothing, perhaps, pourtrays the disposition of the East towards us, in more lively colors than this man's remark.

Immediately after that legislature, came on the presidential contest. Here, too, we lost sight of our own interest, to look after that of others. We passed by the substance of real liberty, to catch at the shadow. Like the ox, we patiently submit to the yoke, on condition that we shall be fed. The moment that the eastern section of the state abate in the least the rigor of their oppression; the moment that they give us a new county, or a judge, or ever an engrossing clerk;—we are lulled into a stupid lethargy, and content ourselves by receiving, as a matter of grace, the tythe of that which in justice we are entitled to demand.—Where are your senators located?—Where your judges? Where are the enormous sums drawn from your labors to support the judiciary, expended? But you are answered, they expend money to open and improve our roads. Yes, forsooth, they give us now and then a few hundred dollars to make our Western roads passable for Eastern nabobs to visit their west Tennessee plantations; and, in return, they ask of us thousands to enable a foreign aristocrat to view their rivers, and tipple their wine! *Ask* it, did I say? They literally thrust their hands into our purses, and TAKE it! And if we murmur, they soothe us as they would a spoil'd child, with a trifle, and we submit. It is their fears, alone, that prompt them to the most trifling condescension.—While we, knowing our own strength and their oppression, sit tamely still, biting our fingers. We demand not of them that we be discharged from *making brick*, but simply that we *be allowed straw* for the work!

Fellow-Citizens, it is time that a radical change is effected in our Constitution. While the present state of things exists, we are but the hewers of wood and the drawers of water to the lords of our eastern quagmires. Who is it that cries out, "liberty and equality?" And who that responds with an echo? Is it not the paltry little counties of Jones and Greene, with a population of forty-five hundred, answered by Orange and Lincoln, containing more than thirty thousand souls? Here is "liberty and equality" for you, with a vengeance! It is a notorious fact, that the counties of Brunswick, Chowan, Greene, Hyde, Jones, Lenoir, Martin, Onslow, Tyrrell and Washington, with a representation of *thirty members*, have an inferior population to Orange and Lincoln, with a representation of *six* members only!

Fellow-citizens, we were not born with chains or fetters upon us. Why, then, submit to these manifold depredations upon our rights and privileges, when we may so easily remedy and avoid them? as I said before, we can expect nothing from the magnanimity of the pale-faced inhabitants of our eastern bogs. Their *fears* alone can move them. Accustomed to the exercise of dominion in the state, they *expect* obedience from us, and we tamely concede it. For shame! O "tell it not in Gath," that the descendants of the heroes of King's Mountain paid tribute and bent the knee to the *shadows* of the east. Let them know that they have roused the Lion in his lair; assert your rights; and *obtain* them, peaceably if you can, but *forcibly* if you must.

For my own part, I humbly thank God that I have no posterity; for with these prospects before us, of unbounded tyranny on the one hand, and of tame and pusillanimous submission on the other, what could I expect but that a few generations would make them in name what we are in deed, *bondmen* to the Lords of our Eastern swamps. WILLIAM TELL.

BANKRUPT LAW.

Our readers are advised that there is a bill before the senate of the U. S. for the establishment of a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the Union. The discussions on this bill have been of some length; of which, the narrowness of our columns will not admit of our giving more than a bird's-eye view. The following observations of Mr. Branch, of this state, and Mr. Van Beuren, of N. York, will give the reader some idea of the ground of opposition to the measure:

Mr. *Branch* rose and said, that it would be expected of him to give some reasons in support of his motion; and he was ready to do this on every occasion. The Bill, he said, proposed to establish an *uniform* system of Bankruptcy; and the power of Congress, derived from the Constitution, extended no farther than the establishment of an *uniform* system; but this section of the bill rendered the system *multiform*, by admiting to its privileges different classes of men, on different terms and in different manner. Congress had also the power to establish an uniform rule of naturalization. A multiform law in relation to naturalization would not be more absurd and violative of the Constitution than a multiform law in relation to Bankruptcy.

As well might we admit to citizenship the Englishman on different terms from the Irishman, and the Frenchman on different terms from the Spaniard, as to extend the benefits of this bill to the merchant on one condition, and to the farmer on another and different condition. If the privileges of this bill, said Mr. B. are to be extended to farmers and mechanics, why not make the conditions absolute? Why should the interest of those persons be made contingent? If the bill is, as the gentleman from South Carolina had said, to act as a wholesome medicine for the body politic, why should not the specific be placed equally within the reach of all classes of persons?

It had appeared to Mr. B. that this 93d section was intended to reconcile the bill to the public mind. It is confessed that it is impossible for the bill to pass without this section. The draught must be medicated, or the people will not swallow it. Like skilful surgeons, you administer an opiate, to lull the sensibility of the patient, before you commence a painful and dangerous operation.

The advantages of this bill, said Mr. B. are problematical; and those advantages will be derived by the least meritorious part of the community. Some arch and cunning merchants, by collision with each other, and some hungry commissioners and assignees, might profit by it. But creditors would not willingly abandon visible and tangible property, to seek their remedy in this way; neither would creditors nor honest debtors consent to see their property wasted away in fees to commissioners, assignees, clerks, marshals, &c. If gentlemen would show him that this bill would be uniform and impartial in its operation, he would abandon his objections to it.

Mr. *Branch* said, he was frank to declare that, under existing circumstances, he could not vote for the bill with or without the amendment which he had proposed. His constituents, it was true, were embarrassed. They were never more so. They were ground to the dust by merchants and bankers, and they were ground to the dust by the government, which had shut the door upon their trade in lumber and naval stores. If the operations of the government, said Mr. B. go on in the same course, my constituents will soon stand in need of the benefits of this bill: my object is to secure to them its full benefits, absolutely and unconditionally, in case it should pass.

Mr. *Van Buren* felt himself called upon to state the principles upon which he should vote on this motion. He was not very sanguine as to the beneficial results of a Bankrupt bill; but he was well satisfied that the general sentiment of the country called for a renewal of the experiment. Many reasons, he thought justified the call; although there were many and cogent objections to another experiment, yet the weight of reasons were in favor of it. It was not now necessary to go into the general merits of the measure, which had been so fully and ably discussed during the last session, and he was not certain that he could add any thing, either new or important to what was then said. But should the abstract question of the policy of the bill be again discussed, his feeble efforts should be exerted in its favor.

Mr. *Van Buren* was in favor of a Bankrupt bill, but opposed to an Insolvent act. The difference between these two measures, however simple it might be, he did not think it necessary or proper now to consider. Every body knew that an Insolvent act was one thing, and a Bankrupt bill another thing. One was for the benefit of debtors, the other for the security of creditors. Insolvency was left to State Legislation. Bankruptcy was a subject upon which Congress alone could legislate. He denied that a State had the right to discharge a single debtor from prison, under any other construction of the meaning of the terms or of the meaning of the constitution. He would go farther, and deny that Congress has any right to pass an Insolvent act.

The Supreme Court, said Mr. Van Buren, decided that the state insolvent laws were unconstitutonal only in their operation upon contracts made before the enactment of those laws. However willing, however anxious he might be for passage of this bill, he could not vote for it if the 93d section was retained.

SCIENCE OF TALKING.

Talking is a science as much as oratory. To talk well, is just as difficult, if not more so, than to write well. Good talkers are not so plenty as many people imagine. I have seen a great many pretenders to the science of talking, but they all mistook the *quantity* of talk for the *quality*. The science of talking should be subservient to innocent pleasure and happiness. When it only serves to create discontent, uneasiness or estrangement among friends, it is very illy applied. The *material* of good talkers, are the general topics of the day; in which, when necessary, our acquaintance may be shown with the latest works, or discoveries in science or art. This is the bone and muscle of good talking; but to it must be added the gentle feelings of the moment, the humanity of the disposition, and that which is generally known by the name of *tact*.

FROM MRS. COLVIN'S MESSENGER.

EXAMPLE BETTER THAN PRECEPT.

"Go straight, (said a mother-crab teaching her daughter,)
Go travel straight forward right into the water;
I'm sorry to see that your limbs are so hooked,
Your fingers distorted, your temper so crooked;
Reform and go straight to the river, genteel;
Step smoothly, your gait is too awkward a deal."
Crab-daughter, it seems, had the spunk of the crab;
"La! mother," says she, "I was born such a drab,
That when I put forth my *right* foot like a fin,
'Tis sedne'd from straight lines by its *left* crooked twin.
What model have I to accomplish your wish,
To teach me the ways of a straight going fish?
First *travel yourself*, in a path that is straight,
And then I will copy your rectified gait."

MORAL:

Reform of young sinners should always begin
By prior reform of their seniors in sin:
Morality's precept and piety's lore
Do much; but example a hundred times more! J. B. C.

Caution.—The Ohio Messenger states that, at the Court of Common Pleas in Zanesville, *David H. Thacher* was convicted of the crime of Perjury, and sentenced to five years imprisonment in the penitentiary. Thacher had applied for the benefit of the insolvent laws, and taken a false oath before the Commissioners of Insolvents, for the purpose of defrauding his creditors. We publish this conviction and sentence, in the hope that it may prove a salutary warning to others.

A bill has been brought into the Legisture of Virginia, to relieve a Mr. Lynch from the payment of taxes. Mr. L. is the father of thirty-four legitimate children, of whom twenty-seven are now alive—he has been married four times, and is now a poor man. [No wonder.

POSTAGE.

The following statement, extracted from the Report of the Post Master General to Congress, shews the nett amount of postage which has accrued in each state and territory, for the year which ended on the 31st March, 1826.

New York	$212,536 15
Maine	22,916 07
Vermont	12,905 31
New Hampshire	11,827 78
Massachusetts	92,428 93
Rhode Island	12,662 90
Connecticut	27,640 71
New Jersey	15,484 05
Delaware	4,690 93
Maryland	56,346 13
Pennsylvania	118,066 58
Ohio	27,479 92
Michigan Territory	1 732 51
Virginia	67,294 81
North Carolina	24,505 98
South Carolina	44,763 65
Kentucky	23,113 64
Georgia	30,428 25
Louisiana	27,477 36
Illinois	2,446 64
Tennessee	16,112 07
Alabama	18,092 58
Indiana	4,996 23
Missouri	5,288 65
Arkansas Territory	785 65
Florida Territory	1,579 09
District of Columbia	11,516 44
Mississippi	9,574 97
Grand Total	$912,893 08

POSTAGE IN FRANCE.

The number of letters circulated annually in France, which pay postage, is about 60,000,000, and about an equal number which are transmitted free of postage, forming a total of 120,000,000 of letters or packets, which are transmitted by the post. The three-half-penny post at Paris receives annually about 4,500,000, or nearly a sixteenth of the total receipts of all the posts. The greatest correspondence takes place in the month of January, and the smallest in the month of September. From 15,000 to 30,000 letters are daily put into the several post office boxes in the capital; of which, from 8,000 to 10,000 are for the three half-penny post, and 35,000 periodical sheets or prospectuses. Besides these, nearly 144,000 parcels are annually sent to Paris alone.

A recent traveller in Mexico states, that "women as well as men, used to smoke after supper; and when the children went to school they carried in their satchel, with their books, a pipe of tobacco. At an accustomed hour, every one laid aside his book, and began smoking.

It is stated as a report in London Times of the 12th December, that the French King had been shot at and wounded. A letter received in Philadelphia says, the King was shot at by one of his guards when on parade. The ball grazed his sleeve, and the guard finding that he failed in his aim, drew another pistol with which he blew out his own brains.

THE CREEKS.

The Rev. Mr. Bedell has cordially offered, in answer to an application from the Greek Committee of Philadelphia, to deliver a discourse, with a view to a pecuniary collection for the relief of the people of the classic soil of antiquity.

The enthusiasm of the French nation in the cause of Greece continues unabated. The ladies have sold (for the benefit of that country) their embroideries and paintings.

The catholic church now erecting in Montreal is the largest building in America; and when completed, will accommodate 10,000 persons. In front are two towers 200 feet in height.

In consequence of a late explosion of the boiler of a steam boat in England, by which several lives were lost, a verdict of manslaughter against the engineer, was returned by the jury of inquest, because of negligence.

A few weeks ago, a convict in the Kentucky penitentiary, having been put to what he did not like, chopped off, with an axe, the fingers of his left hand and a part of his left foot, with most of his toes.

Irregular desires will produce licentious practises: what men allow themselves to wish, they will soon believe, and will be at last incited to execute what they please themselves with contriving.

Money like manure does no good till 'tis spread; there is no real use of riches except it be in the distribution; the rest is but conceit.

If money be not thy servant, it will be thy master. The covetous man cannot so properly be said to possess wealth, as that may be said to possess him.

EDUCATION.

THE subscriber has just opened a SCHOOL in the town of Salisbury; in which will be taught *Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography*, the *Latin* and *Greek Languages*, and all the other branches usually taught in the different Academies in the country. Boys can be prepared here for College. Due pains will be taken to cultivate such feelings, and to form such habits, as are favourable to virtue and religion.

After having been for some time engaged as an assistant, in one of the first Academies in the state, and since engaged as principal in different schools, the subscriber flatters himself that he will be able to give satisfaction to those who may place their children under his instruction. Prices for tuition will no doubt be satisfactory. Boarding can be obtained in the place, upon reasonable terms.

JESSE RANKIN.

Salisbury, Jan. 23, 1827. 5t51

COTTON

WILL be received on STORAGE at the Store-House adjoining the Wagon-Yard, Fayetteville; at which place, safe and comfortable accommodations are provided for Wagoners and their Horses.

Persons storing with the subscriber, if they desire it, shall be advised weekly of the state of the market; and may depend upon the earliest information of any material alteration in prices.

JOHN MAC RAE.

January 4th, 1827. 5t51

J. & P. REICH,

Copper Smiths and Tin-Plate Workers,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they continue on the above business, in its various branches (as their late Father has done) and will supply their customers with

STILLS AND WORMS,

Dyers, Hatters, Wash, and Tea Kettles, &c. with that promptness and durability, which the manufacture of this house has generally proved, and at the most reasonable prices. Repairing, likewise done at any time, with punctuality, in their line. All kinds of *Tin-Ware* made, and sold by wholesale and retail, of best workmanship, for traders and domestic use.

Salem, N. C. Jan. 15, 1827. 3t49

STEAM BOAT NORTH CAROLINA.

THIS boat has been purchased to ply between Cheraw and Georgetown; the boat is in complete order, having lately undergone a thorough repair—she is well calculated for the navigation of the river, as she only draws about three and a half feet water, with a cargo equal to four hundred bales of Cotton; the agents at Cheraw pledge themselves, that every attention shall be paid to shipments by this boat, and that all cottons intended to be shipped by her, shall be taken in charge and securely placed under good sheds or warehouses, free of storage; and for all goods received, and put in store, a moderate storage will be charged; from the certainty of this boat being able to run at all times and seasons, country merchants will find it to their interest to order their shipments and consignments through this place. Mr. Henry W. Conner, of Charleston, will be the agent of the boat at that place, and will take charge of any and all consignments to go by this boat, (as it is probable she will sometimes go direct to Charleston.) Mr. Francis King, an experienced and well qualified agent at Georgetown, will attend to all consignments, both from Cheraw and Charleston, and forward them to either place without delay. Our charges will be customary and reasonable, and we hope to merit public patronage. The agents have large and commodious warehouses, and will secure every and any goods or cottons, forward the former and ship the latter, with every possible despatch. Money or goods advanced on cottons wished to be shipped. J. & J. H. TOWNES.

Cheraw, Jan. 24, 1827. 4t51.

LEATHER

THE subscriber has on hand, at his Tan Yard near Salisbury, about 500 sides of heavy Philadelphia and other Tann'd

SOLE LEATHER.

Also, a large quantity of
Skirting, Hog-Skins
Calf-skins, Sheep-skins and
Upper Leather;
worthy the attention of persons at a distance, who work in that article; which he will dispose of on good terms, for cash. 26t70

Nov. 28, 1826. WM. CHAMBERS.

To Surveyors.

PROPOSITIONS will be received by the next county court of Rowan, to be held in Salisbury on the 3d Monday in February next, for a Geographical Survey of said county, with the view of assisting Mr. *MacRae* in completing a *Map* of the State. The survey can be easily accomplished; all that is required will be the course and distance, of the principal Roads from the Court-house to the adjoining county lines; the courses of the principal rivers and creeks in the county, and their probable distances; and all public places and principal dwellings on the routes of the roads and creeks, particularly located and named.

The survey, if undertaken, will be required to be completed in the course of next spring.

Salisbury, Jan. 22, 1827. t49

David D. Weaver,

BARBER *and* HAIR DRESSER,

INFORMS the citizens of Salisbury that he has taken a pleasant and commodious shop on the main street, opposite W. H. Slaughter's Tavern, where he may be found at all times and will pay strict attention to his business. He flatters himself that he will be able, as he always has been, to give entire satisfaction to all who may employ him.

N. B. Gentlemen shaved by the year, month, or single time.

With razors sharp and brushes used so handy,
He'll make your face as smooth as that of any dandy.

February 3, 1827. 47.

THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Saturday, Jan. 20.—A balloting was had for seven Trustees of the University, previous to which the names of Charles Fisher and D. L. Swain were withdrawn from the nomination, and the names of Jesse Speight, William A. Blount and H Waddle, were added. The Committee subsequently reported, that Nathaniel Macon, William A. Blount, Judge Donnell, Thomas Settle, Charles Manly and James F. Taylor, were elected, and that one still remained to be chosen. A second balloting was immediately proposed for the remaining one, and the names of Jesse Speight, William M. Sneed and Stephen Miller, were withdrawn.

The bill to divide the regiment of the Militia of Burke County, was read the third time and ordered to be enrolled.

The bill to unite the Offices of Clerk of the Superior Courts and Clerk and Master in Equity, having been read the third time, was passed.

Monday, Jan. 22.—Mr. Pickett, from the Judiciary committee, to whom was referred the petition of sundry citizens of Iredell county, made a report unfavorably thereon, which report on motion of Mr. King was ordered to lie on the table.

The bill further to amend an act passed in 1812, making the protest of a notary public evidence in certain cases, was read a third time, and passed and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr Pickett reported a bill to make compensation to Coroners in certain cases, which was read the first time.

Mr. Beard of Rowan, from the Select committee, to whom was referred the bill to establish a Medical Board in this State, and to regulate the practice of Physic and Surgery, made a report recommending the passage of the bill. The Report was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Sneed presented a bill to give additional publicity to Deeds of Trust and Mortgages, which was read the first time, and referred to the Judiciary committee. [Provides that the Register of the county, shall at each Court, publish a list of all such Deeds of Trust or Mortgages, as have been given since last Court, by and to whom, &c.]

Mr. Pickett introduced a bill, to amend the laws relative to the sale of lands and slaves, by Sheriffs and other officers, which was read the first time. [Provides that all sales shall be held on Monday of the Superior Courts.]

The engrossed bill to authorize the appointment of Commissioners to lay out a road in Lincoln county, was rejected on the ground that the County Court possessed the power of doing what was required of the Legislature.

Tuesday, Jan. 23.—Mr. Forney from the Committee of Propositions and Grievances, to whom was referred the petition of sundry citizens of Nash, Edgecombe, Johnson and Wayne, praying for the erection of a new county from the corners of said counties, reported that it is inexpedient to grant their prayer. Concurred in.

Mr. Forney from the same committee, to whom was referred the petition of John Rose of Ashe, praying to be restored to credit, reported favorably on said petition, which was concurred in.

The Senate took up the bill reserving certain lands in Montgomery county, for the benefit of Roswell King, for the purpose of encouraging the breed of sheep, which after some slight amendments was read the second and third time and ordered to be engrossed.

The bill prescribing the mode of surveying and selling the lands lately acquired from the Cherokee Indians, passed its second and third reading, and was ordered to be engrossed.

The bill to require Defendants before they are put upon their trial, to except to such matters in the Indictment, as might after conviction be assigned as reasons in arrest of judgment, was rejected, 36 to 21.

Wednesday, Jan. 24.—The Senate took up the orders of the day, the first of which was the bill authorising the County Courts to grant permission for the erection of Gates, in their respective counties, and to impose a tax on the same.

Mr. Speight of Greene moved for the indefinite postponement of the bill, which motion was finally carried.

Thursday, Jan. 25.—Mr. Burney presented the petition of sundry citizens of Columbus county, praying that the Clerks and other civil officers of the State be appointed by the citizens of the several counties respectively.

Mr. Love, from the committee of claims, reported a resolution in favour of Peter Dowell, late Sheriff of Wilkes.

Mr. Beard, of Rowan, from the committee appointed to conduct the balloting for a Brigadier General of the 3d brigade and 6th division, reported that Stephen Miller was duly elected. Concurred in.

The bill relative to lotteries, was rejected on its second reading.

The following bills were presented, read the first time and passed: By Mr. McDowell, a bill to amend the act of 1825, to prevent persons, who have been, or may be appointed commissioners on the part of the State for any purposes, from becoming contractors; by Mr. M'Kay, a bill to compel children, who are of sufficient ability, to maintain their poor parents; by Mr. Alexander, a bill to amend the act of 1818, concerning the Supreme Court.

Friday, Jan. 26.—Mr. Elliot, from the select committee to whom was referred the petition of John M'Rae, of Fayetteville, reported a resolution directing the Public Treasurer to pay to the petitioner, as a loan, 5,000 dollars, to aid him in the publication of a Map of the State.

The bill to divorce Eliza S. Dowling from her husband; and the bill to secure to Elizabeth Killion such property as she may hereafter acquire, were rejected on their second reading.

Saturday, Jan. 27.—Mr. Marsh presented the petition of sundry citizens of Chatham county, on the subject of compelling Quakers to perform military duty. Mr. Gray presented a bill directing the duty of the sheriffs in the State in holding elections for Representatives in Congress and Members of the General Assembly.

The resolution in favour of John McRae, was amended on motion of Messrs. Stokes, Seawell and M'Ray, read the second and third times, passed, and ordered to be engrossed. The vote on the passage of the resolution, was, yeas 37, nays 23.

Mr. Stokes presented a bill to provide for the improvement of the public road leading from Wilksborough to Grayson C. H. Va.; and Mr. Alexander, a resolution in favor of the securities of James A. Means, late sheriff of Cabarrus.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Friday, Jan. 19.—On motion of Mr. Blount, the Judiciary committee were instructed to enquire into the expediency of making trespasses on land, by pillaging the timber, an indictable offence.

Mr. Carson presented the petition of sundry citizens of Rutherford county, in behalf of Hiram Miller and Willis Bradley of said county.

Mr. Swain presented a bill to permit attornies from other States to practise in the Courts of this State in certain cases;

Mr. Fisher, a bill to appoint Road Commissioners and for other purposes; and Mr. Saintclair, a bill fixing the sum hereafter to be paid for vacant lands.

The bill to appoint commissioners to erect a building in the town of Lincolnton for the accommodation of Jurors, was passed.

Saturday, Jan. 20.—The Governor transmitted to the House the Annual Report of the Adjutant General of the Militia of North Carolina.

Mr. Snipp, presented a bill giving the State a right of challenge.

Mr. Best moved that the House hold evening sessions after Wednesday next. The motion was negatived.

Mr. Alexander presented the memorial of sundry citizens of Mecklenburg, stating certain difficulties which had long existed in relation to a large tract of land in that county, from the number of conflicting claims upon it, and praying that the State would cause the same to be sold for the taxes due upon it. Referred to the committee of Finance.

Monday, Jan 22.—Mr. Swain presented the petition of Thomas Welsh, sen. of Haywood county, complaining of certain grievances growing out of the purchase of lands in the Cherokee purchase, praying for redress.

Mr. Richards, the petition of sundry citizens of Rutherford county, on behalf of John Logan and wife, praying to be placed on the pension list.

The resolution instructing them to enquire into the propriety of appointing in each county a regular and standing Board of Auditors, with powers to pass upon and settle all accounts exhibited by Executors, Administrators, &c. was rejected.

Mr. A. Moore, from the committee of Internal Improvements, to whom was referred the petition of Green B. Palmer, complaining that he had not been fully compensated for his labor in clearing out Broad River, reported favorably to the petitioner, and recommended the passage of a resolution directing the Public Treasurer to pay him a thousand dollars—which passed its first reading.

Mr. Hardy, presented a bill to amend the Militia laws;

Mr. Adams, a bill to amend an act passed in 1741, for the better observation and keeping of the Lord's Day, &c.

The resolution received from the Senate, proposing that both Houses adjourn on Saturday the 3d of February, was, on motion of Mr. Fisher, ordered to lie on the table.

A message was received from the Senate, concurring with this House in their proposition to refer Chief Justice Taylor's letter and his Revisal of the Public Acts passed within the last five years, to a select joint committee, on which they had appointed Messrs. Forney, Sneed, Hill, of Franklin, Hawkins and Gilchrist; and on which committee this House appointed Messers. Swain, Settle, Fisher, Carson and Gary.

Tuesday, January 23.—Mr. J. A. Hill presented a bill for the support of sick and disabled seamen of the United States;

Mr. Fisher, a bill directing how Strays shall be advertised in future;

By Mr. Hardy, a bill limiting the time within which suits shall be brought against Guardians, Executors and Administrators.

Mr. R. H. Jones from the Judiciary Committee, reported against a bill referred to that committee, for the better securing of debts due to Carpenters. The committee could see no reason for providing any special law for them, in preference to others. The bill was therefore rejected.

The bill to allow further time for payment of entries of land made in 1824, passed its 3d reading, and was ordered to be enrolled.

Wednesday, Jan. 24.—On motion of Mr. Allison the judiciary committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of making some provision more effectually to suppress fraud in the execution of deeds of trust, and to secure to creditors an equitable proportion of the estate of such debtors as may make deeds of trust.

The bill to alter the time of the annual meeting of the General Assembly, was amended, on motion of Mr. Ramsey, by striking out the words 'second Monday of December,' and inserting third Monday of November,' read the second time and passed.

Thursday, Jan. 25.—Mr. Alexander presented the petition of Robert Robinson, Jesse Clark, Benj. Lindsay, Henry Houston and John Connelly, praying to be placed on the pension list. Referred to the committee of Claims.

Received from the Governor, a claim of Jonas R. Clark, for the value of a horse which he lost in the service of the State at the reception of Gen. Lafayettee. Referred to the committee of Claims.

Mr. Jones, from the Judiciary committee, to whom was referred a resolution instructing them to inquire into the expediency of Testamentary Guardians giving security where it shall appear to the County Court that they are insolvent, and are likely to waste and squander the property of their wards, reported that it was inexpedient to vary the existing law as proposed; but recommended that the bill accompanying this report, entitled a bill concerning Testamentary Guardians, be passed into a law. Which bill passed its first reading.

The following bills were presented: by Mr. Bain, a bill for the better distribution of the estates of intestates; by Mr. Donoho, a bill directing the continuance of Geological and Mineralogical survey of the State; by Mr. Edmonston, a bill to render valid certain official acts of Elihu Chambers, of Haywood county; and by Mr. A. J. Hill, a bill to amend the act of 1806, for the more convenient and uniform administration of justice.

The following engrossed bills and resolution passed their third reading: The bill to explain an act passed in 1822, to authorise County Courts to require administrators and others to give other or counter security, on petition of their securities; the bill to incorporate the Franklin Library Society of Buffalo, in Lincoln county; and the bill to establish and regulate a Turnpike road in Haywood county.

The bill to increase the capital stock of the Clubfoot and Harlow's Creek Canal, was amended, on motion of Mr. Fisher, so as to authorise the Treasurer to loan 12,000 dollars to the Company, instead of subscribing to that amount, and read the third time and passed.

The engrossed bill to alter the meeting of the Legislature was taken up, when

Mr. Alexander moved to strike out *the 3d Monday in Nov* for the purpose of reinstating *the 2nd Monday in Dec* as the bill came from the Senate, but the motion was negatived, 70 to 51.

The bill was then ordered to be sent to the Senate for their concurrence in this amendment to their bill. If the two houses do not agree the bill will be lost, and the next Legislature will of course meet on the 2d Monday in January, as fixed by the act of the last session.

Friday, Jan. 26.—Mr. Jones, of Warren, announced the death of Leonard Martin, Esq. one of the members from Hertford county, and after passing various resolutions on the subject, the Commons adjourned.

Saturday, Jan. 27.—Mr. Jones from the Judiciary committee, to whom was referred the resolution instructing them to inquire into the expediency of so amending the law relative to Constables, as to allow a certain per cent. on all executions collected and accounted for by them, reported that no alteration in the law in this respect is necessary. Concurred with.

Mr. Jones, from the same committee, reported against the expediency of amending the law concerning executors and administrators so as to prevent executions under any circumstances from being levied on the personal testator or intestate, until an executor or administrator shall have reasonable time to obtain an order of sale on said property, and to collect the money under said sale. Which report was concurred in.

Mr. Jones, of New Hanover, presented a bill to make an appropriation to improve the navigation of Cape Fear river below Wilmington;

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

Monday, Jay. 15.—In the House of Representatives, the discussion of the Bill to make provision for the officers and soldiers of the army of the Revolution was resumed; but no question was taken. Mr. Wickliffe made a few observations on his amendment, and was followed by Mr. Test and Mr. Clarke against the Bill, and Mr. Sprague, and Mr. Drayton, on the other side. Mr. Weems also obtained the floor, and then yielded it to a motion of adjournment.

TUESDAY, JAN. 16.

In the Senate yesterday, a bill was reported authorizing those purchasers of Public Lands who had relinquished the same, to repurchase them at a fixed price. The bill for increasing the salary of the Post Master General was taken up, further discussed, and passed.

The Senate did not sit on Saturday.

The House of Representatives was occupied in the renewed discussion on the Bill to provide for the surviving officers and soldiers of the army of the Revolution, when the amendment proposed by Mr. Wickliffe, to include the heirs and representatives of the officers who have died, was carried by a vote of 101 to 80.

The adoption of this amendment may be considered as decisive of the fate of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Bryan, it was *Resolved*, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a light house, or boat, at the Point of Marsh, at the mouth of Neuse river, and at Wilkinson's Point, on said river, in the State of N. Carolina.

Wednesday, Jan. 17—In the Senate, yesterday, a bill was reported providing for the examination of sites in the Western country, with a view to the establishment of a National Armory. A bill was reported from the Committee on Finance, for appropriating one million of dollars, hitherto authorized to be kep in the Treasury, to the purposes of the Sinking Fund. The bill providing for the gradual increase of the Navy, by appropriating thereto five hundred thousand dollars yearly, for six years, was read a second time, and made the order of the day for Friday next.

A copy of the convention lately negociated between the Government of the United States and Great Britain, on the subject of property taken away during the late war, was yesterday laid before the House of Representatives.

Thursday, Jan 18.—In the Senate yesterday, the bill making an appropriation for Revolutionary Officers and other pensioners of the United States, was read twice, and ordered to a third reading.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, the motion of Mr Burges, to take up the Bill making provision for the surviving officers of the Revolution was rejected. The House then, on motion of Mr. Mallary, went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and took up the Bill for the alteration of the acts imposing duties on imports, when Mr. Mallary, in a lucid speech, which occupied near two hours, explained his own views, and those of the Committee in relation to our manufactures.

Saturday, Jan. 20.—In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Harrison, by unanimous consent, introduced a joint resolution for appropriating ten thousand dollars to the indigent sufferers by the late fire in Alexandria, to put in the hands of the Mayor of that city for distribution.

A message received yesterday from the President, by the House of Representatives, communicating a report from the Secretary of State, and the correspondence between Mr. Clay and Chevalier Huggens, on the subject of the discriminating duties exacted in the Netherlands, on importations in American vessels.

The Senate did not sit on Saturday.

Monday, Jan. 22.—In the House of Representatives, the bill to provide for the relinquishment of certain lands sold by the United States in the State of Ohio, passed through Committee of the Whole, and was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-day, by a vote of 86 to 51.

Tuesday, Jan. 23.—In the Senate, yesterday, a bill was reported from the Committee on Commerce, for regulating the commercial intercourse between the United States and the colonies of Great Britain. The bill from the House of Representatives appropriating $20,000 for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire in Alexandria, was twice read.

In the House of Representatives, the bill making provision for the Officers of the Army of the Revolution went into Committee, and an amendment was proposed by Mr. Condict, proposing $1000 each as a gratuity to the Officers, and an annuity for life; but the Committee rose without proceeding further, and the amendment was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Branch of N. Carolina submitted the following resolution: *Resolved*, that the Committee on Indian Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of appropriating a sum of money for the purpose of extinguishing the Indian title to lands within the limits of North Carolina.

Wednesday, Jan. 24.—In the Senate, yesterday, a bill was reported from the Judiciary Committee for the appointment of a Commission, for the distribution among the claimants under the first article of the Treaty of Ghent, for slaves and other property taken away by the British after the signing of that Treaty, of the sums which shall be awarded to them respectively.

The bill appropriating $20,000 for the relief of the indigent sufferers by the late fire in Alexandria, was read a third time and passed.

In the House of Representatives, the discussion on Mr. Buchanan's motion to discharge the Committee from the further consideration of the Manufacturer's Bill was resumed. The motion was negatived—ayes 97, noes 113.

Thursday, Jan. 25.—In the Senate, yesterday, the consideration of the Bankrupt bill was resumed, the motion to strike out the 93d section still pending, Mr. Berrien opposed the motion, and Mr. Woodbury and Mr. Tazewell supported it.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, a bill was reported by Mr. Storrs, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to authorize the building of two schooners for the naval service, and for rebuilding the Nonsuch. The report of the Committee contains a very interesting letter from the Secretary of the Navy.

Friday, Jan. 26.—In the Senate yesterday, the consideration of the Bankrupt Bill was resumed. The motion of Mr. Branch to strike out the 93d section, which provides for the voluntary bankruptcy of persons other than traders, was further discussed and rejected.

The House of Representatives were engaged in the discussion of the Manufacturers' Bill, in Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, without coming to any result. Mr. Ingham spoke at length against it; and on motion of Mr. Pearce the Committee rose.

Saturday, Jan. 27.—The Senate was occupied nearly the whole of this day, in consideration of the Bankrupt Bill.

In the House, a pretty extensive discussion took place on the bill for the relief of Wilie Blount, late Gov. of Tennessee. In the course of the debate, Mr. *Long*, desirous of acquainting himself with a subject that he had, in part, forgotten, since it first came before the House, and believing the House was not prepared to decide upon its merits at this time, moved to lay it on the table, and to print the report. The question was at first determined in the affirmative—ayes 62, noes 57; but doubt arising as to the number voting, Mr. Houston moved the appointment of tellers. This motion was subsequently withdrawn, and the question taken again, when it was decided in the negative—ayes 58, noes 63. The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Tuesday, Jan. 30.—In the Senate, yesterday, the consideration of the Bankrupt Bill was resumed. Mr Robbins spoke at considerable length in support of the bill. The bill was then laid on the table.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, the bill for the relief of Willie Blount was passed after some discussion; and after an unsuccessful motion to recommit it by Mr. Long. The bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to exchange ten millions of stock, was then taken up in committee of the whole on the state of the Union, on motion of Mr. Cook. An amendment was offered by Mr. Verplanck, the purport of which was to give a discretionary power to the Secretary of the Treasury to issue treasury notes, should the other projects fail. The committee then rose, and the amendment was ordered to be printed.

Wednesday, Jan. 31.—In the Senate yesterday, an unsuccessful attempt was made by Mr. Dickerson to call up the bill for distributing a portion of the revenue of the United States among the several States. The bill for opening a Military Road, from Fort Smith, in the Territory of Arkansas, to Natchitoches, in Louisiana, was considered and rejected. The bill authorizing the confirmation and settlement of private Land Claims in East Florida, was, as amended, ordered to a third reading. The Senate was engaged about two hours in Executive business.

In the House of Representatives, a bill was reported by Mr. Mercer, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, to authorize the subscription of stock to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, to the amount of two and a half millions. The House in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union discussed the manufacturers' bill. Mr Pierce delivered his sentiments in favor of it, and Mr. Claiborne, and Mr. Mitchell, of South Carolina, against it.

The following are the members appointed by the Speaker to compose the Select Committee on the petition of the African Colonization Society; Messrs. Mercer, Powell, Weems, Kellog, Krebbs, Bryan and M'Hatton.

We have seen beautiful specimens of *Dimity*, woven at Lowell, (Mass.) being the first manufactured in America, by water looms, and supposed to be equal to any imported Dimity. *Nat. Journal.*

There has been a *frost* at Havana, a circumstance never before known; but the Coffee trees were not supposed to be injured. *Chas. Courier.*

Salisbury:

FEBRUARY 13, 1827.

REMOVAL.

☞ The Office of the *Western Carolinian* is REMOVED from the building which it formerly occupied East of the Court-House, to one on the same street South of the Court-House, immediately opposite the Bank; where those who may have business with the establishment, will please hereafter to apply. t53

"An old Roman used to say, that good debts became bad ones by not being called for."

All persons indebted to the Editor of this paper, for subscriptions, are earnestly requested to make payment, as soon as convenient. Remittances can be made by those at a distance, through the post-office. The accumulating expenses of the establishment, require a collection of the long-standing dues, to enable the Editor to meet the continual demands which are made on his purse. If, within two or three months, he could receive one-tenth of the money due him for subscriptions to the paper alone, he could pursue his laborious avocation with gladsome feelings, unannoyed by the ceaseless importunities of creditors, and unembarrassed with the perplexing task of satisfying the varied calls of his establishment when he has not wherewithal to do it.

February 12, 1827. t58

In the Virginia House of Delegates, on the 1st inst. Humphrey Billups, one of the members thereof, returned as such from the county of Matthews, has been deprived of his seat, by a vote of 179 to 2, he being a *Deacon* in the Methodist Church, the constitution of that state disqualifying a *Minister of the Gospel* from holding a seat in the legislature, and it having been decided that a *Deacon* is a Minister, within the true spirit and intent of the constitution. It will be recollected that Mr. Crudup, of Raleigh, lost his seat in the senate of this state, a few years since, on nearly the same grounds; but was, the next year, elected to Congress.

The bill to alter the time of meeting of the General Assembly, has passed both houses, and become a law. The former period of convening, the *third Monday in November* is again fixed on. The question in the senate, on concurring with the amendment of the House of Commons, fixing the 3d Monday in November, was decided by yeas and nays, 48 to 12.

A Hog was fatted and killed in Edgecombe county the past season, which weighed, when dressed, *five hundred and thirty-five* pounds. It was two years old. The Tarboro' Press challenges the western counties to beat it.

The bill in the Virginia legislature, authorising the people of that state to vote for or against the call of a Convention to amend their Constitution, was, on the 24th ult. rejected, by a vote of 103 for, and 107 against it. Wm. B. Giles made a long speech against the bill, previous to its being rejected. This measure has been rejected by three successive legislatures in Virginia. It is now time for the People to act for themselves, independent of their legislative servants.

It is said, in some of the New-York papers, that Peter Stagg, of that city, has been nominated to the Senate as surveyor of the revenue of the port of New-York, in place of Gen. John G. Swift. And it is intimated that some facts which have been elicited during the investigation by the committee on Mr. Calhoun's case, implicating Gen. Swift in the fraud on government committed by the notorious Elijah Mix, is the cause of the removal of Swift. If Gen. Swift has been removed from office, we hope it may have been for some other cause than the one alleged. The connexions and friends of the General in this state will be slow to believe in his participation in the Mix fraud. He stands too high in the estimation of the public to be injured by sly insinuations and vague reports.

William T. Carroll, of Washington city, has been appointed Clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States, in place of Judge Griffith, dec'd.

In the city of Boston, during the last year, there were 1251 deaths; 224 of which were infants *under one year old!*

A caucus of the members in the legislature of New-York friendly to the administration of the general government, at which 35 were present, have nominated Gen. Stephen Van Rensselaer as Senator in Congress, in place of Martin Van Beuren, whose term expires on the 4th day of March next. The whole number of members in the legislature is about 200; and we are a little curious to know whether the administration can muster no more than *thirty-five* of these!

Judge Ellis has been elected to the U. S. senate from Mississippi, for the term of six years from the fourth of March next, when the present incumbent's (Mr. Reed) term expires: the vote was, 27 for Ellis, and 16 for Reed. Two years since, Judge Ellis was appointed to the U. S. senate by the Executive of Mississippi, went on to Washington, and took his seat; but when the legislature met, Mr. Reed was a candidate in opposition to, and succeeded by a few votes over him. Both these gentlemen are friendly to the elevation of Gen. Jackson to the Presidency; but a bare suspicion among the members of the legislature, that Reed was too much under the influence of the Administration, turned the scale against him. Ellis is thought to be the abler man of the two; and there is no *mistake* in his principles.

The "Star," printed at Elizabeth City, in this state, of the 20th ult. says that 28 negroes belonging to the society of Friends, and 4 other negroes who were free, left that place a few days before for Norfolk, to take passage in the brig Doris, which is shortly to sail for Liberia, the colony of free blacks in Africa. The Quakers of this state, by their philanthropic, unostentatious efforts, have done more in ten years past towards ridding the country of the free blacks in it, than all the emancipation, abolition, anti-slavery associations in the Union besides. This fact must be a biting commentary on the whinings of certain pseudo-philanthropists, who affect to view with so much repugnance the horrors of slavery,—when, if *their* schemes of emancipation were pursued, these horrors would most assuredly assume something of the frightful aspect which they would fain have us believe they now wear.

Public Printers.—In the house of representatives of the U. S. on the 31st ult. Mr. Sanders, from this state, offered the following resolution, in relation to the appointment of publishers of the U. S. laws. In accordance with a rule of the house, the resolution was laid one day on the table:

"*Resolved*, That the Secretary of State be directed to transmit to this House, a list of such newspapers, in each of the States in which the laws of Congress were directed to be published in the years 1825 and 1826; Also, a list of such in which the laws are directed to be published in 1827, designating the changes which have been made, and the reasons of each change."

On the day after the above resolution was offered, it was called up for consideration, and Mr. Sanders made an animated speech in favor of its adoption; in the course of which, he directly charged the Secretary of State with using the power of appointing the publishers of the laws with a single eye to the accomplishment of his own personal views. Messrs. Wright, of Ohio, and Letcher, of Kentucky, replied, and repelled the charge; Mr. Houston, of Tennessee, replied to them; and at our last dates from Washington, the resolution had not been disposed of.

The U. S. ship Hornet has arrived at Norfolk, from Mexico. It will be recollected that the Hornet took out Mr. Sergeant, the minister to the Panama Congress, and his suite: they were landed at Vera Cruz, and started immediately for Mexico. Mr. Mason, secretary of legation to Mexico, and Don Jose Teurbe Tolon, Mexican Consul for Philadelphia, came passengers in the Hornet. Com. Porter had sent two prizes into Vera Cruz. The troubles in the interior of Mexico, with the Yaquis Indians, still continued, and some severe fighting occasionally took place between them and the Mexican troops.

Senor Michilena, one of the Mexican Commissioners to the Congress of Panama, had resigned, in consequence, it is believed, of a charge of a serious and disgraceful nature having been made against him in the Senate, and which was yet undecided.

The Congress of Mexico adjourned on the 27th December, on which occasion the President delivered to them a parting speech.

At our last dates from Raleigh, there was no certainty when the legislature would adjourn; but it is probable they will break up sometime during this week.

COLONIAL TRADE.

We have been favored, through the politeness of the Hon. Messrs. Long and Carson, representatives in Congress from this state, with copies of the Report of the Committee of Commerce in the house of Representatives, relative to the commercial intercourse between the U. States and the British Colonies. This report was accompanied by a bill to regulate said commerce. The bill proposes to close our ports to British vessels, after the 30th Sept. next; this extended time is given, under a hope that the British government may, in the mean time, accede to the terms of intercousse between the U. S. and her Colonies, proposed in the bill; which are, we believe, nearly the same as those offered by the British government two years ago, but which were then rejected by the Cabinet at Washington, under the belief that better terms could be obtained by *negotiation*. Upper Canada is omitted in the enumeration of the colonies between which and the United States this bill proposes to interdict all commerce after the 30th September. Why this exception should be made, is a little mysterious. Some persons of the contumacious "opposition," have pugnaciously insisted that the "powers that be" are desirous of conciliating the great state of New-York, whose territory borders on Upper Canada for several hundred miles,—fearing that a *defection* may take place in that state before the next election.

We have also been favored, by Mr. Carson, with a pamphlet, containing the remarks of Gen. Smith, from Maryland, in the U. S. senate, at the last session, on the subject of discriminating duties on British colonial vessels, on entering our ports. Gen. Smith was in favor of repealing the law imposing those duties, and of amicably settling, by legislation, the commercial difficulties between ours and the British governments; but the majority in Congress were for *negotiating* the British government into their measures. We now see, and shall soon more sensibly *feel*, the consequences of this measure of those in power.

An act has passed Congress, raising the salary of the Postmaster General from *four* to *six thousand dollars*. There is not, perhaps, an officer under the general government, who more fully *earns* his money, than the present head of the Post-Office Department does his salary. It was due, then, to the indefatigable application of Mr. McLean to the complicated and laborious duties of his office, that his salary should be increased. By the energy and economy of his management of the department, he has saved to the government, in four or five years, more money than has been paid to the head of the department on account of salary, since the adoption of the Federal Constitution.

In the legislatures of Massachusetts and Maine, unsuccessful attempts have been made to elect U. S. senators, to succeed Mr. Wills from the former state and Mr. Holmes of the latter, whose terms expire on the fourth of March next. In the Massachusetts legislature the house of representatives made choice of E. H. Mills, the present incumbent; but the senate chose John Mills: And there was not much probability of the two houses concurring, they having already had two ballotings.

In Maine, the house of representatives made choice of Albion K. Paris; and the senate re-elected John Holmes, the present incumbent.

In these states, the election of senators is by *concurrent*, and not by *joint* vote, of the two houses of the legislature. It is thought the present legislatures will not be able to come to a choice, but will refer the election to their next session.

THE BANKRUPT BILL,

Was rejected in the U. S. Senate, on Wednesday, the 31st ult. by a vote of 25 against, and 15 in favor of its passage.

The National Journal, in speaking of the rejection of the bill, says:

The rejection of the Bankrupt Bill by so large a majority in the Senate, has excited general surprise; the expectation having been not only that no large majority would be found against that measure, but that it would pass that body.

The National Intelligencer of the 2d inst, informs us, however, that, contrary to all expectation, the Senate of the U. States has reconsidered the Bankrupt Bill, with the avowed purpose of striking out the 93d section. It does not appear, however, that the friends of the Bill are very sanguine as to its ultimate success.

COM. PORTER.

The Charleston Courier states, on authority of letters from Havana, that Com. Porter with his Mexican squadron, who had been for some days cruizing between Havana and Matanzas, had been chased into Key West, and was blockaded there by the Spanish squadron, which had been so much strengthened as to render it imprudent for Com. Porter to hazard an action. It is also stated that Com. Porter had captured two vessels, one a brig from Cadiz to Havana, with a cargo valued at 100,000 dollars.

Extract of a letter from Natchez, (Miss.) Dec. 25.

"Thus far we have had very little cold weather, all put together would not make more than two weeks of cold. We have had black frost but one morning, very little rain throughout the fall. This day more rain has fallen than on any day this fall. Our *peach trees* are mostly in blossom, and our second crop of *apples* are as large as Plumbs."

The Alexandria (Louisiana) Messenger of Dec. 22d, says, intelligence has been received that the province of Texas had taken up arms to free itself from the Mexican republic.

MR. CALHOUN.

There is a mystery about the inquiry (touching this gentleman) which we seek in vain to penetrate. The members of the Committee are said to be as silent as the grave. Various suggestions are made; nothing definitive can be discovered. The only fact seems to be, that the committee are, intently, day after day, engaged in the Investigation; and that various witnesses are from time to time called before them; but, to what object the inquiry is directed; whether confined to the Mix affair, or extended to others; whether in defence or offence; investigating the acts of Mr. Calhoun, or those of others; the sagest soothsayer from the East will in vain pretend to *guess*. We look of course to the *denouement* with no little anxiety.

The last Charleston Mercury asserts, (upon what authority it does not state) but it professes to "*know* that, in order to accomplish this (the downfall of Mr. Calhoun) even *forged papers* have been produced to the Committee.

Richmond Enquirer.

CHARLESTON, JAN. 29.

From Havana.—We have received Havana papers to the 12th inst. The Spanish frigate Casilda, and brigs of war Marte, Bellona, and Amelia, had sailed on a cruize—no doubt to join Com. Laborde, who is stated to be cruizing in the neighborhood of Key West, on the lookout for Com. Porter. *Courier.*

The Mobile Register of the 11th inst says:

"The Hon. John Williams, our Minister to Central America, arrived in this City from Pensacola; where he arrived on the 15th inst. in the U. S. Schooner *Grampus*, from Omoa. Mr. Williams left Gautemala on the 2d of December, and embarked at Omoa on the 16th. We learn that the political affairs of that country were in a very unsettled state. No intelligence had been received from Gautemala of the proceedings of the Panama Congress, which were to assemble near the city of Mexico. Mr. W. will leave town in a few days for his residence in Tennessee.

The Augusta "*Constitutionalist*" of the 26th Jan. says: "We are happy to learn that the health of William H. Crawford has of late very much improved, and that strong hopes are now entertained of his perfect recovery."

RALEIGH, FEB. 6.

On Saturday last, Cadwallader Jones of Hillsborough, James M'Kay, of Bladen, and David Clarke, of Halifax, were elected Members of the Board of Internal Improvements for the ensuing year.—The votes were, Jones 103, M'Kay 100, Clarke 89, Marsden Campbell 72, and —— Steele 28. *Register.*

The Resolution directing the Public Treasurer to loan to John M'Rae, Esq. of Fayetteville, five thousand dollars, for four years without interest, to assist him in the publication of his Map of the State, has passed both Houses of the Legislature. *Register, 6th inst.*

THE VICE PRESIDENT.

The following is an extract from a letter written at Washington, to the Editor of the Philadelphia Sentinel. The Sentinel is a strenuous advocate of the election of Gen. Jackson; but we can hardly believe this letter speaks the sentiments of the friends of Gen. Jackson generally. We do not doubt, for a moment, but Mr. Calhoun would decline as a candidate for the Vice Presidency, were it *necessary* he should do so in order to insure the General's election. But we do not believe it is necessary; we think the election safe without New-York; but if it is not, there should be no *bargaining* for the vote of that state. *Ed. Caro.*

"It has been surmised, and I believe correctly, that Mr. *Calhoun* will decline being a candidate for the Vice Presidency. Interest, policy, and magnanimity will call on him so to do; and he will, without question, obey their voice. In that event, of which I have no doubt, would it not be the policy, interest, and magnanimity of our party, to select De Witt Clinton for the dignified, important, and honorable station? Most certainly a better choice could not be made; whether we consult the success of General Jackson, or the homage due to great genius and distinguished patriotism on the part of Mr. Clinton. By this selection, the vote of *New York* could be made secure for Gen. Jackson, as well as those of *New Jersey, Ohio*, and several other States. Mr. Clinton is an old school republican, his principles are those of *Jefferson*, that illustrious man, of whom he was the early friend and champion. Mr. Clinton is an enemy to Consolidation; and a friend to State Rights; opposed to constructive powers in the Federal Constitution, and every way qualified to give usefulness and add lustre to the Vice Presidency of the United States."

The following is an extract of a letter from a Member of Congress to a friend in this place, dated 29th ult.

"Congress, as yet, (two-thirds of the session being gone) has done nothing. I am fully of the opinion, however, that this negative mode of proceeding, so far from being exposed to deprecation, is perhaps a favor conferred upon the country. The great fault of our country, is *too much* legislation. The Bankrupt Bill, the Bill respecting the West India Trade, and some others of much moment, have not yet been touched. The Bill to raise the Duties on Woollen Manufactures and the raw material, is now before the committee of the whole: I think there is no probability of its passing. The time which will be spent in debate on it, which, from present appearances, threatens to be long, will certainly be so much time lost."

The *Bankrupt Bill*, above alluded to, is the one before the Senate; a few extracts from the debate on which will be found on the first page of to-day's paper.

Erratum.—In the article we published last week, relative to the politics of Kentucky, an error escaped us, which we did not detect till half our impression was worked off. It is the *old court*, and not the *new court* party, which has a majority in the present legislature. Mr. Bibb, the new chief justice, is a thorough new-court man; and the seeming inconsistency in his election, was, that the legislature, a majority of whom were opposed to him in local politics, should have selected him;—which is reconciled by the fact of his being friendly to the election of Gen. Jackson, a majority of the legislature being that way inclined, and the appointment of Judge turning upon that consideration.

Town Police.—On Saturday, the 3d inst. Charles Fisher and John Giles, Esqs. were elected Commissioners of the Town of Salisbury, to supply vacancies caused by the expiration of the terms of two old incumbents;—and Moses A. Locke, Esq. Magistrate of Police. The Corporation of the Town now consists of Messrs. Moses A. Locke, Magistrate of Police; William H. Slaughter, John Utzman, George W. Brown, Charles Fisher, and John Giles, Commissioners.

☞ In answer to the request of a number of our subscribers, that we "would *bring into day-light* the proceedings of the Commissioners, by publishing them, or such parts of them as saddle us with such oppressive exactions, in order that we may know why and wherefore it is, that we cannot *govern ourselves* without paying so heavy an excise to get others to help us do it;" and the inquiry of another "*why* we do not print the statutes enacted by our good burgomasters, in *secret session* convened, that the loyal burgess within the corporate butts and bounds of the ancient borough may know *what the law is*, before the long and intrusive fingers of the tax-gatherer have committed trespass on their goods and chattels for not observing it"—we can only say, that, of our own free will and accord, we should long since have done even more than is now requested of us, had we not been kept as much in the dark, in relation to the proceedings of the Commissioners, as our fellow-tax-payers. We have not only never been permitted to enter even the *lobby* of their session-chamber, but have been ignorant of the time when, and the *place where*, they held their deliberations. It will be seen, then, that no blame can attach to *us* for the people's being kept in ignorance of the doings of their Corporation. It may be satisfactory to many of our town readers to be informed, that one of the Commissioners has expressed his determination, if the others will accede to it, to hold their meetings in the Court-House, or some other convenient *public* place, with *open doors*, that all concerned may *see* for themselves what is going on.

The Washington College, in Maryland, was destroyed by fire on the 11th ult.

Kind heaven always helps the man
Who helps himself—when help himself he can.

Tar Markets.

Fayetteville Jan. 31.—Apple brandy, 45 to 50; Peach do. 60 to 75; Bacon, 7 to 8; Bagging, 20 to 25; Coffee 16 to 19; COTTON, 9 to 9 25; Corn, 70 to 75; flour, 6 to 6 50; Iron, 5 50 to 6 50; Molasses 35 to 37½; Sugar, 9 to 12; Salt, 85 to 90; Whiskey, 45 to 50. *Observer.*

Cotton is selling briskly to-day at $9 to $9 20. *Journal 31st ult.*

Camden, Jan. 20.—Cotton, 9 to 9 50; corn, 62½ to 75; whiskey, 60; salt, 80 to 87½; flour, 7 to 7 50; wheat, $1 25 to 1 50.

Charleston, Jan. 22.—Cotton, upland, 9 to 10; whiskey, 39 to 42; apple brandy, 34 to 35; beeswax, 27 to 28; bacon, 7 to 8; bagging, 22 to 24; salt, Liverpool in bulk 45 to 47, Turks Island 60; sugar, brown, 8½ to 9½; Coffee, 13 to 16½; molasses, 29 to 34; black pepper, 16; corn, 62 to 65; flour 6 to 6½.

North-Carolina bank notes, 3 to 3½ per cent discount; Georgia, do. 1 to 1½ do.

Cottons.—A fair business has been doing this week in all descriptions of Cottons, and generally at the quotations in our last, which are now repeated. The principal sales Uplands were at 9¼ to 9½ cents; while some choice lots have gone as high as 10½.

North-Carolina Money.—In Philadelphia, at last dates, North-Carolina Bank Bills were at 3½ per cent discount.

Married,

In this county, on the 1st day of February, instant, by J. Ingles, Esq. Mr. Christopher Keller to Miss Johanna Smith, daughter of Mr. Lewis Smith, of said county.

In Mecklenburg county, on the 1st inst. by the Rev. John Williamson, Mr. David Parks, of Charlotte, to Miss Adeline Orr, daughter of Mr. John H. Orr.

In this county, on the 31st ult. by George Locke, Esq. Dr. Larkin G. Jones to Miss Martha Maria Jones, both of Wilkes county.

COMMUNICATED.

DIED,

In this place, on the 29th ult. Mrs. Barbara Swink, aged about 60 years.

In Raleigh, at the residence of the Rev. Dr. McPheeters, on the 2d inst. Elam Alexander, Esq. of Mecklenburg county, in this State.—This lamented young man was an alumni of our University, and had just qualified himself for the practice of the law—to obtain a license for which he had come to the Supreme Court now in session. But who can look into futurity? Mr. A. has left a widowed mother and several brothers and sisters, to mourn his loss—a loss to them irreparable, but sanctified by the hope which he himself expressed, in his last message to his mother, that he had "a house not made with hands, eternal in the Heavens." *Register.*

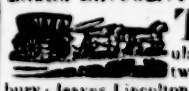
Patent Corn Mill.

WILL be exhibited, at Mocksville on the Friday before Rowan February Court, and in Salisbury, on Tuesday and Wednesday of Court, for the inspection of the public, and the sale of rights, *Moses Mendenhall's Patent Corn Mills*. Persons wishing to purchase rights to make and use these Mills, will please call on the subscriber, at the places and times above mentioned. NATHAN CHAFFIN.

Feb. 2, 1827. 2t50

Mail Stage,

Between LINCOLNTON and SALISBURY.



THE subscriber is now running a Stage regularly once a week, between Lincolnton and Salisbury; leaves Lincolnton every Monday morning, and arrives in Salisbury at 10 o'clock next day; and returning, leaves Salisbury at 2 o'clock P. M. and arrives in Lincolnton on Wednesday evening: Fare, 8 cents per mile. His stage is a substantial, comfortable vehicle; and his horses strong and gentle. All who wish a passage on this route, may rest assured that every thing shall be done by the subscriber to render their situation as comfortable and pleasant as possible. The public are invited to *try* the stage. R. H. REYNOLDS.

February 4, 1827. 49

Sales of Land for Taxes.

ON the 3d Monday in March next, will be sold, at the Court-House door in Lexington, Davidson county, the following tracts of *Land*, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to satisfy the *Taxes* for the years 1822, 1823, 1824, and 1825, with costs, to wit:

400 acres, near Clemmonsville, the lands of Jones Mitchel, of Virginia;

320 acres, given in by Wm. Wadsworth, adjoining the lands of David Kepley, and others; this tract will be sold for the taxes of 1824 and 1825. JAMES WISEMAN, *Sheriff.*

January 15, 1827. 4t52

For Sale, or Rent,

MY *House and Lot* in the Town of Concord. It is in a central part of the town, and is a very eligible stand for the Mercantile or any other kind of business, having been advantageously occupied as a Store for many years: there is a good Dwelling, and necessary out-buildings, on the lot, immediately adjoining the store. A great bargain may be had in the purchase of the premises. If not sold, they will be Rented again. For further particulars, apply to

MICHAEL BROWN, *Salisbury.*

January 8, 1826. 44

THOMAS ALLISON

GIVES notice, that, having removed his stock of Goods from Salisbury to his establishment in Statesville, he is desirous of closing his accounts here as speedily as possible; those, therefore, indebted to him, are desired to come forward and settle, either by cash or notes, without delay. He will remain in the place till the 1st of March for the purpose of arranging his business; and can generally be found at his store-house, except when absent from town, at which times reference can be had to Mr. George M'Connaughey.

Salisbury, Jan. 24, 1827. 4t50

REMOVAL.
EBENEZER DICKSON,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, and the public, that he has removed his *Boot* and *Shoe* Manufactory, from the building he lately occupied, to one a few doors south, on the same street, for some time past occupied as a watchmaker's and silversmith's shop, nearly opposite the Bank; where he will still continue to *make* and *mend* every description of

BOOTS *and* SHOES.

He employs the best workmen, uses the best leather, and charges the lowest prices, of any *good* shoemaker in this part of the country; and if after all this, he fails in pleasing those who favor him with their work, the fault cannot lie in him,—*he* thinks. The quality of his materials, the skill of his workmen, and the promptitude with which he executes all orders in his line, offer advantages to those wishing *boots* and *shoes*, greater perhaps than the town of Salisbury ever before enjoyed. Then

Let those buy now who never bought before;
Let those who always bought now buy the more.

Salisbury, Jan. 29, 1827. 47tf

New Watches & Jewelry.

HUNTINGTON and WYNNE, having some time since established a shop in their line in this place, respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have recently received a new supply of Gold and Silver Patent Lever *WATCHES*, and plain Silver-Watches.

Also, a supply of Jewelry and Silver-Ware. All of which they are disposed to sell on as good terms as they can be purchased elsewhere. An arrangement has been made with a gentleman of Philadelphia, by whom they will have manufactured *JEWELRY* of every description, and of the best workmanship, of *North-Carolina Gold*. An arrangement has also been made, by which they will receive, almost monthly, supplies of Jewelry and Watches, from New-York and Philadelphia.

They are now well prepared to manufacture *Silver-Ware*, and all articles in their line: and hope, by constant attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

Salisbury, Jan. 1827. 45

Frederick T. Christman,

GRATEFUL for past favours, and hoping for a continuance of confidence in his friends and customers in his line of business, offers for sale, at the following reduced prices, the work manufactured by him.

Double Harness for Carriages, (plated) from	50	to $120
Gig Harness, plated, from	25	to 50
Mail-Stage Harness, best quality,		55
Carryall do. Jappann'd mounting,	15	to 18
Braces for Carriages, per foot, 50 cents	to	62½
Men's Riding Saddles, from	10	to $25
Ladies do.	12	to 35

Bridles, Valeeses, Saddle-Bags, &c. made of best materials and workmanship, with punctuality and despatch; and all orders attended to, from any section of the country.

Salem, N. C. Dec. 18, 1826. 42tf

Contract for a Church.

THE members and friends of the Episcopal Church, having determined to erect a Church in the town of Salisbury, and having appointed the undersigned a Committee for the purpose of contracting for and superintending the building of the same, they hereby give notice to all persons disposed to undertake, that they are ready to receive proposals and to enter into a contract for the whole or any part of the work. The walls are to be of brick: other particulars will be made known on application to either of the committee.

JOHN McCLELLAND,
STEPHEN L. FERRAND,
JOHN BEARD, jr.
EDWARD CRESS,
THOMAS CHAMBERS,
Committee.

42
December 20, 1826.

Ran Away

FROM the subscriber, in Concord, Cabarrus county, N. C. on the night of the 21st inst. two apprentices to the tailoring business, by the names of *William J. Cowan* and *Nathan Wade*. Cowan was 18 years old, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, fair complexion, darkish hair, with his under lip hanging rather loose: Wade is nearly 21 years old, tolerably fair complected, hair inclined to be sandy, is stoop-shouldered, has a down-cast countenance, and is altogether a suspicious looking fellow. I will give $5 for the apprehension and delivery to me of these boys; or $10 for their confinement in jail, and information sent me. All persons are forbidden to trust or harbor, or any tailor to employ them, at the peril of the law. THOS. V. CANON.

Concord, Jan. 23, 1827. 3t49

Taken up and Committed

TO Jail, in Concord, N. C. on the 24th April last, a negro man, who says his name is Edward, and states that he belongs to Messrs. Johnson and Hatley, who were taking him on to the South, and that he left them at the Catawba river; said boy is about 25 years old, yellow complexion, 5 feet 6 inches high, has a scar above his left eye, and one on the left side of his nose. The owners are requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him WM. O. MAHAN, *Jailor.*

Concord, Jan'y. 22d, 1827. 3mt59

Factorage *and* Commission *BUSINESS.*

THE concern of *Conner and Wilson* having been dissolved, the *Factorage and Commission* in Charleston will hereafter be continued in the name and for the individual account of the subscriber; who now respectfully tenders to the public his services for the transaction of business in his line.

In Cheraw, every facility in receiving and forwarding *Cotton* to my address, will be afforded by my former partner, Mr. Wilson, who will represent my interest in that place. The subscriber hopes, by his industry, punctuality, and attention to business, to merit a continuance of public patronage. HENRY W. CONNER.

Charleston, Nov. 1, 1826. 3mt51

Having withdrawn from the concern of Conner and Wilson, in Charleston, the subscriber respectfully recommends his former partner, H. W. Conner, to his friends, for a continuance of their patronage in his favor.

Nov. 1*st*, 1826. WM. J. WILSON.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public generally, that he has received a large and general assortment of

Dry Goods and Groceries,

Which he will sell at reduced prices for Cash or country produce, and will advance Cash on Cotton to be shipped to Charleston. There is now on the Pe Dee River, Boats well calculated to run at any season, and no doubt but produce can be forwarded at any time without delay, and Goods ordered on through this place, can be brought up without difficulty, and forwarded to the owners—should any one be disposed to ship goods to me in this place, I will expect funds to be placed in my hands to pay the freights, &c.

WILLIAM J. WILSON.

Cheraw, Jan. 24, 1827. 2t49.

House of Entertainment.
REMOVAL.

THOMAS HOLMES respectfully acquaints his friends, and the public at large, that he has removed from the building he lately occupied, back to the one on the opposite side of the street, in which he formerly kept a *House of Entertainment*, but which has for a number of years been occupied by the Printing Office; where he is prepared to accommodate

TRAVELLERS *and* BOARDERS;

and hopes he will be able to give the same satisfaction he has done for twenty years past. Travellers are particularly invited to call at his House; "where the weary are at rest, and the wicked cease from troubling."

Salisbury, N. C. Jan'y. 30, 1827. 43

Tailoring Business.

SILAS TEMPLETON, grateful for the liberal patronage he has received from a generous public, respectfully informs them, that, bating all contingencies, he has permanently located his business in the shop recently occupied by Revell and Templeton, on Main street, in the town of Salisbury. He has just received the latest *FASHIONS* from Philadelphia, and will continue regularly to receive them at stated periods; which will enable him to accommodate gentlemen with dress *Coats, Pantaloons, Vests, &c.* made after the newest and most approved styles in vogue at the north, and on more reasonable terms than such clothes have heretofore been made in Salisbury. He will *warrant* his work to be substantially and elegantly made; and, what is equally important with most persons, *it shall fit well before he will require pay.* Country cloth will be made up on the very lowest terms that any regular tailor can make a saving business in doing it for. The greatest possible pains will be taken that *no one* shall be disappointed in the work they wish to get done at his shop, either as to the fitness of their garments, durability of workmanship, or *promptness* of execution. All those, then, wishing any description of *Tailoring* done, may reasonably be asked to

Come and TRY *me; in fitting you, I'll not lack*
A hair:—if I do, I'll take the garment back.

Salisbury, Feb 5, 1827. 48

N. B. One or two Boys, from 12 to 15 years of age, who can come well recommended, will be taken as apprentices to the above business.

SILAS TEMPLETON.

Notice.

WHEREAS, by a deed of trust to me executed by A. D. Kerr, of the county of Iredell, to secure James H. Houston, decd. and George L. Davidson, I will, on Friday, the 2d day of March, at the present residence of the said Kerr, on the great road between Mrs. Torrences' and Beatties Ford, proceed to sell the following property, viz:

Three or four tracts of *LAND*, of as good a quality as any in this section of country.

Also, fifteen likely young *NEGROES*, fit for business.

Terms will be made known on the day of sale. Attendance will be given, by

WILLIAM L. DAVIDSON, *Trustee.*

Jan'y. 25, 1827. 3t50

The celebrated American Jack Don Pizarro,

THE property of Maj. Junius Sneed, will stand at the subscriber's stable, in Iredell county, 4 miles north of Centre Meeting House, 8 miles from Beattie's Ford, and 14 miles from Statesville, on the Wilkesboro' and Charlotte road, the ensuing season, commencing the 1st of Mach. Any one in this section of country, wishing to raise Mules from the best Jack in the state, will now have an opportunity of doing so, by putting their mares to Don Pizarro, as he is confessedly the best animal of the kind in North Carolina. Handbills will soon be issued, stating terms, &c. JOSEPH BYERS, Jn.

Feb. 23, 1827. 48

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale a small tract of land in the neighborhood of Mocksville, in the Forks of the Yadkin, containing upwards of two hundred acres. The soil is of a good quality: and on which is a good piece of unimproved meadow ground conveniently watered. Also good springs of water, and in a healthy situation. As Mocksville is becoming a place of importance, it might be an advantageous situation for an industrious farmer. A further description is thought unnecessary, as it is presumed any person wishing to purchase will view the land.

For terms apply to the subscriber, two miles from Henry Fraley's, south Yadkin, Rowan county. ISAAC LINSTER.

Jan'y. 29, 1827. 3t52

Valuable Books at Auction.

ON Tuesday evening, the 20th day of February next, (being the week of Rowan county Court) at the store of Ezra Allemong, there will be sold, without reserve, the following *Books*, to wit:

History of the French Revolution, Buchan's Domestic Medicine, Raynals History of the East and West Indies, 6 vol. Haywood's Justice, Haywood's Manual, Blairs Lectures, Rollins Ancient History, Pitts' Virgil, 4 vol. Friars Gerard, 2 vol. 1 Philosophical Grammar, Watts' Logic, Francis's Horace, 4 vol. Pope's Homer, 9 vol. Homer's Dramatic Works, 1 vol. Boston's fourfold State, Bryden's Tour, British Housewife, Spectator, Klopstock's Messiah, Gordan's American War, Edwards on Free Will, Barclay's Apology, Burns Justice of the Peace and Parish Officer, Crown Circuit Companion, Fordyce on Education, Green's Bankrupt Law, Hunter's Poems, Johnson's Dictionary, Haxham on Fevers, Carter's Reports, Maitland's History of Scotland, Rappin's History, 4 vol. Burr's Trial, 1 vol. Evergreen's Crown Law, Curry on Yellow Fever, Surgical operations, Description West Indies, Evan' Sermons, Pope's Literary Correspondence, Marshal's Life of Washington.

With a considerable number of other rare and scarce Books, being odd volumes, and Greek and Latin school books; belonging to the estate of Maxwell Chambers, dec'd.

Sale to commence at early candle light. If not all sold on that evening, the sale will be continued from day to day until all is sold.

Credit of six months, will be given; note and approved security will be required.

THOMAS CHAMBERS

Salisbury, N. C. Jan. 26, 1827. 4t50

Notice.

THE subscriber having relinquished business in the town of Salisbury, wishes to close his accounts as soon as possible; and, therefore, requests all persons indebted, to make payment without delay, to Messrs. Huntington and Wynne, who are fully authorized to receipt for the same; with whom the Watches, Jewelry, &c. left with the subscriber for repair, are deposited, and can be had by calling on them and paying charges. J. Y. SAVAGE.

January 1*st.* 1827. 5t49

Estate of Haynes Morgan.

HAVING taken out letters of administration on the estate of *Haynes Morgan*, Esq. late of Rowan county, dec'd. I desire all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment; and all who have claims against it, are requested to bring them forward for settlement, within the legal time, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

A. R. JONES, *Administrator.*

Mocksville, Nov 24*th.* 1826. 3mt51

Estate of James Dickey.

THE subscriber having, at the November term of Rowan county court, 1826, taken out letters of administration on the estate of *James Dickey*, late of Rowan county, dec'd. gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment; and those having claims against it, will present them, properly vouched for, within the time limited by law, otherwise they will be barred a recovery, according to act of assembly in such case made and provided. WM. B WILSON, *Adm'r.*

Nov. 23, 1826. 3mt52

Taken up and Committed

TO the Jail of Rowan county, N. C. on the 16th of August, 1826, a negro man, who says his name is *JACK*, 22 years old, 5 feet 1 inch high; says he left his master about 6 weeks since, in the state of Georgia; was bought by one Johnson, last spring, of Matthew Williamson, at Charlotte Court-House, Virginia. The owner is required to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

FIELDING SLATER, *Jailor.*

Salisbury, N. C. Aug. 17, 1826. 24

State of North-Carolina, Davidson county:

COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, December term 1826. Charles Levering vs. Alexander Rea; Original attachment, levied in the hands of Gary Markland and Henry Eakles, and they summoned as Garnishees. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant, Alexander Rea, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered by the court that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that unless the said Alexander Rea appear at the next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for the county of Davidson, at the court house in Lexington, on the 3d Monday in March next, and replevy and make himself a party, judgment final will be entered against him, and the amount in garnishee's hands applied in discharge of said judgment.

6t51 Attest: DAVID MOCK, *c. c. c.*

State of North-Carolina, Iredell county:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Session, Nov. Term, 1826. John Watts' Executors vs. Joseph Watts: Motion to admit the Will to probate. In this case it is ordered by the court, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, that Andrew Watts, James Watts, William Watts and his wife Rebecca, who are inhabitants of other states, appear at the next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Iredell county, on the 3d Monday of February next, then and there to shew cause, if any they have, why the paper in writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of John Watts, should not be admitted to probate. Witness, Absalom K. Simonton, Clerk of our said court, at Statesville, the 3d Monday of November, A. D. 1826, and in the 51st year of our Independence. A. K. SIMONTON, *Clk.*

Price adv. $5. 6t50

State of North-Carolina, Lincoln county:

SUPERIOR Court of Law October term, 1826. David Blalock vs. Nancy Blalock; petition for divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Nancy Blalock, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State; it is therefore ordered by court, that publication be made three months in the Western Carolinian, giving notice to her that she make her personal appearance before the Judge of our Superior Court of Law, at the next Court to be held for said county of Lincoln, at the court-house in Lincolnton, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, then and there to answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise it will be taken *pro confesso*, and heard *exparte*, and adjudged accordingly.

Witness Lawson Henderson, Clerk of said Court, at Lincolnton, the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of September, A. D. 1826, and in the 51st year of our Independence.

LAWSON HENDERSON, *Clk.*

Price adv. $4 3mt52

ORIGINAL POETRY.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

RETROSPECTION.

When true hearts lie wither'd,
And fond ones are flown,
Oh! who would inhabit
This blank world alone? MOORE.

Thus mourn'd lone sorrow's child,
Light's rays receding fast,
And wak'd her "wood-notes wild,"
To memory of the past,
To morning of her life,
To childhood's cloudless sky,
To hours when joys were rife,
And hope's sweet visions high;

When loved ones round were smiling,
And breathed the blisful vow,
And tenderest friends were twining
Joy's garland round her brow:
When eyes, with rapture beaming,
Would sparkle to her smile,
And hearts, with kindred feeling,
Would fondly thrill the while.

Poor hapless child of sorrow!
Brief were thine hours of bliss;
Oh! count not on *to-morrow*,
In changeful world like this!
Where *now* the friends who braided
Joy's rosy wreath for thee?
Has Hope's bright Iris faded?
All, *lone one*, lost to thee?

Her eye, with sorrow swelling,
Oft upward turns its view,
As if to seek their dwelling
Beyond that arch of blue.
Sweet seraph Hope attending,
Her beauteous halo spreads;
And Faith her beacon lending,
Sublimer radiance sheds.

That radiant light revealing
The bowers of the blest,
Show to the child of feeling
Where friends and kindred rest.
Aloft in beauty shining,
That Pharos will illume,
In hours of vain repining,
The heart a prey to gloom.

Though shrouded now in sorrow,
That sad heart's little world,—
Though cheerless dawns each morrow,
And Joy's bright flag is furled,—
Still, in the distance beaming,
Serenely shines that star,
The *lone one's* course yet cheering,
Luring to realms afar. OSMINA.

Jan. 24th. 1827.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROYAL FAMILY of RUSSIA.

The number of assassinations in the royal family of Russia, exceeds any thing in history. Ivan IV. killed one of his sons, and died in a cloister. Feodor I. did not reign until he had immolated Demetrius; a false Demetrius, the monk Otrepiew, strangled Feodor II. Wassely sacrificed him in his turn. Peter the Great deposed his brother Ivan, condemned his son Alexis to death, repudiated his wife, and massacred 8000 of the Strelitzer. The Empress Elizabeth tore the young Ivan (the legitimate prince.) from his cradle, shut him up in a fortress, and caused herself to be proclaimed empress. Her successor, Peter III. was murdered by his wife, Catharine; whose successor, Paul, was murdered with the privity of his son, the Emperor Alexander, who recently lost his life, nobody knows how.

THE CHRISTIAN GALAXY.

Daniel's wisdom may I know,
Stephen's faith and spirit show;
John's divine communion feel;
Moses' meekness, *Joshua's* zeal;
Run like the unwearied *Paul*,
Win the day and conquer all.

Mary's love may I possess,
Lydia's tender-heartedness:
Peter's ardent spirit feel;
James' faith by works reveal;
Like young *Timothy* may I
Every sinful passion fly.

Job's submission may I show;
David's true devotion know;
Samuel's call, O may I hear;
Lazarus' happy portion share.
Let *Isaiah's* hallowed fire
All my new-born soul inspire.

Mine be *Jacob's* wrestling prayer;
Gideon's valiant steadfast care.
Joseph's purity impart;
Isaac's meditating heart;
Abraham's friendship let me prove,
Faithful to the God I love.

Most of all, may I pursue
That example JESUS drew;
By my life and conduct show,
How he lived and walked below;
Day by day, through grace restored,
Imitate my dearest Lord.

When the dreams of life are fled,
When its wasted lamps are dead,
When in cold oblivion's shade,
Beauty, wealth, and fame are laid,
Where immortal spirits reign,
There may we all meet again.

A brewer in Prussia has discovered a method of obtaining sugar from wheat. From a Prussian bushel (about ninety-three pounds) of wheat, twenty pounds of good chrystalized sugar has been obtained.

CHURCH IN BREMEN.

A letter from the Reverend Mr. Kurtz, a Lutheran minister now in Europe, published in the New York Christian Advocate, states that there is a Lutheran Church at Bremen, Germany, 300 feet long, of a proportional width, with a steeple seven stories high, exclusive of the spire. The congregation embraces 28,000 souls, and has four clergymen and one assistant. Under the building is a cellar in which are a number of dead bodies in a state of preservation, although they have been deposited there 200 years. "With my own eyes," says Mr. Kurtz, "I saw the bodies in full as they were centuries ago. The entrails are dried away, but the external parts are yet complete; and even the caps with which they were interred 200 years ago, and other parts of the grave clothes, are in a state of perfect preservation." These bodies are not mummies, but are preserved by the peculiar nature of the atmosphere. Mr. Kurtz says there is a wine cellar in Bremen, containing some wine that is several centuries old.

PHYSIOGNOMY.

I have been a great physiognomist in my life. I have learnt more from the "human face divine" than ever I did from books. The face is the index to the book of human nature. It bodes out by imperceptible lines and evanescent hues the strong points of character, and the most secret emotions of the soul. Of all countenances I love the melancholy one the most, because when it does become gay, its gaiety is so bewitching. I cannot bear the constant smile. It is too much like the gilded sign which is but rotten wood at heart. The deepest fancy, the most fascinating gaiety, and the most interesting cast of thought, are most generally associated with your melancholy Madonna face—I have nine times out of ten found such to be the case. Why it is so, I never inquired. But the same character may be discovered in the silent portions of nature. How beautiful the afternoon sun appears when he breaks out from a cloudy or a rainy morning! The fragrance of the fields is agitated—the songsters of the wood begin to chaunt—the rivulets roll over their pebbly bottoms with joy—the big ocean heaves itself against its shore with exultation—and the whole face of heaven sparkles with a new brightness that serves but as an anticipation of a glorious hereafter.

FROM THE PROVIDENCE JOURNAL.

There is an old adage touching the domestic avocations of women, which is peculiarly applicable to the employment of a conductor of a newspaper:

"Man works from sun to sun,
"But woman's work is never done."

It is just so with the printer; while others have their intervals of leisure, he has none; while the tired labourer, goes and seeks an early repose—the merchant throws aside his books and bargains and enjoys the social fireside in an evening at home—the manufacturer looses the bands that drive his completed machinery—the farmer drinks his generous cider from the old fashioned silver or puter mug, (as the case may be) handed down from his sires, and cracks his nuts and jokes around the blazing hearth—while these are partaking the enjoyments of relaxation, and acquiring new vigor for the labors of the succeeding day—the printer is at his *case* picking up little bits of lead with letters stamped on them, or labouring with his brain and pen to elicit something that shall please his readers the next week, or correcting proof sheets by the fading light of a lamp, until that light begins to blend with the tinges of early dawn. Such are the occupations of the printer and the editor, and when the dishes for one week's course are served up—the pressman closed his labor of striking off the impression, and the assistants folded, directed, and mailed the papers for the week, then comes the time to commence new preparations, mental and manual, for another publication.

Bed.—Bed is a bundle of Paradoxes: we go to it with reluctance, yet we quit it with regret; and we make up our minds every night to leave it early, but we make up our bodies every morning to keep it late.

Slander is the revenge of a coward and dissimulation his defence.

ADVENTURER.